LE COPY

Office Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
NOV 19 1958
JAMES R. BROWNING, Clerk

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1958

No. 527

J. MYER SCHINE, HOWARD M. ANTEVIL, DONALD G. SCHINE, SCHINE CHAIN THEATRES, INC., SCHINE THEATRICAL CO. INC., SCHINE LEXINGTON CORPORATION, SCHINE ENTERPRISES CORPORATION, SCHINE CIRCUIT, INC., CHESAPEAKE THEATRES CORPORATION, HILDEMART CORPORATION, DARNELL THEATRES, INC., ELMART THEATRES, INC.,

Petitioners,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

FRANK G. RAICHLE,
Buffalo, New York,
Attorney for Petitioners.

RAICHLE, TUCKER & MOORE,
800 Genesee Building,
Buffalo 2, New York,
Of Counsel.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Opinions Below	1
Jurisdiction	2
Questions Presented	2
Statutes and Judgment Involved	2
Statement of the Case	3
Argument	8
Conclusion	10
Appendix:	
Opinion of the Court Below	11
Judgment of the Court Below	33

CITATIONS.

Appalachin Coals, Inc. v. United States, 288 U. S. 344	8
Schine Chain Theatres v. United States, 334 U. S. 110	3
United States v. Schine Chain Theatres, Inc., 63 Fed. Supp. 229	3
United States v. Swift & Co., 286 U. S. 106	8
Yates v. United States, 355 U. S. 66, 75-76	8

STATUTES.

28 U. S. C. § 1254 (1)	2
United States Code, Section 401	2, 3

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1958

No.

J. MYER SCHINE, *et al.*,

Petitioners,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Petitioners, J. Myer Schine, Howard M. Antevil, Donald G. Schine, Schine Chain Theatres, Inc., Schine Theatrical Co., Inc., Schine Lexington Corporation, Schine Enterprises Corporation, Schine Circuit, Inc., Chesapeake Theatres Corporation, Hildemart Corporation, Darnell Theatres, Inc., and Elmart Theatres, Inc., respectfully pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit entered in the above entitled case on October 20, 1958.

Opinions Below

The District Court rendered no opinion. Its Findings of Fact & Conclusions of Law are printed at pages 30

through 48 in the Appendix to Appellants' Brief in the Court of Appeals which is filed herewith. The opinions of the Court of Appeals are not yet officially reported, and copies thereof are appended to this petition.

Jurisdiction

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was dated October 20, 1958 and entered on the same day. A copy of the judgment is appended to this petition. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254 (1).

Questions Presented

1. Whether findings of criminal contempt can be based on the acts and conduct of the petitioners prior to January 22, 1952, at which time the Government and the petitioners settled the controversy that existed between them and negotiated an amendment and extension of the original consent decree?

2. Whether the inability of the petitioners to find buyers for theatres directed to be divested by the terms of a consent decree constituted criminal contempt in the absence of any evidence that they rejected a reasonable offer for any theatre and in the absence of evidence that under changed economic conditions a market existed for the type of theatres directed to be divested?

3. Whether the Trial Court committed prejudicial error in excluding direct testimony on behalf of the petitioners that no market existed for the type of theatres directed to be divested by the consent decree?

Statutes and Judgment Involved

This is a criminal contempt proceeding based on Section 401 of the United States Code.

"Sec. 401. Power of Court.

A court of the United States shall have power to punish by fine or imprisonment, at its discretion, such contempt of its authority, and none other, as—

* * *

(3) Disobedience or resistance to its lawful writ, process, order rule, decree or command."

The proceeding was instituted by an order to show cause which charged that the petitioners herein had disobeyed and resisted lawful orders and decrees of the United States District Court for the Western District of New York set forth in a Consent Decree dated June 24, 1949 as amended by an Extension Order dated January 22, 1952. The Consent Decree and the amendment thereof are set forth in the Appendix to Appellants' Brief in the United States Court of Appeals at pages 82 through 99.

Statement of the Case

This criminal contempt proceeding arises out of a civil antitrust action instituted by the United States against the so-called Schine interests in 1939. The original antitrust action was tried before the Hon. John Knight in 1944, resulting in a judgment against the Schine defendants. *United States v. Schine Chain Theatres, Inc.*, 63 Fed. Supp. 229. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States this judgment was reversed in part and the case was remanded to the District Court for further findings with respect to the Court's order for divestiture of a large number of motion picture theatres. *Schine Chain Theatres vs. United States*, 334 U. S. 110. Before the proceedings in the District Court pursuant to the mandate were concluded, the parties entered into a Consent Decree dated June 24, 1949, under the terms of which Schine interests were directed to dispose of some 39 theatre properties and en-

joined from certain other courses of conduct in the operation of their remaining theatres. The Consent Decree provided that the divestiture should be accomplished over a three-year period and one-third of the required dispositions should be made during the first year. As a result of the efforts of the Schine organization, the initial interest in the properties created by the widespread publicity accorded the decree and the market conditions which then prevailed, the schedule of the decree was met for the first year and one-third of the properties were sold.

In the succeeding two years conditions in the industry deteriorated badly due primarily to the advent of television and the competition of drive-in theatres (A 41).* The Schine divestiture theatres were for the most part located in comparatively small towns within the umbrella of the television networks and were peculiarly vulnerable to both new forms of competition (A 1889). Moreover, the Schine divestiture theatres were for the most part secondary or "B" houses in these smaller communities. As a result, during the remaining two years of the original Consent Decree only one additional theatre was sold.

In the fall of 1951 prior to the expiration of the deadline specified in the Consent Decree negotiations were undertaken with the Government with respect to extending the time allowed for the divestiture of the theatres. Although evidence offered by the petitioners herein with respect to the substance of these negotiations was largely excluded by the Trial Court, it is clear from the record that the parties compromised the controversy respecting the operation of the Schine defendants under the decree and entered into an agreement on January 22, 1952, under the terms of which an order was entered extending the time to effect a

* All references are to the Appendix to Appellants' Brief in the United States Court of Appeals.

divestiture and tightening up certain other provisions of the decree (A 535, 576, 582).

The continued deterioration of the industry, particularly with respect to the operation of four-wall theatres in small towns, led to a complete disappearance of the market for the divestiture theatres and no further sales were effected. In March of 1954 this proceeding was instituted against the defendants in the original antitrust case who were parties to the decree and three additional individuals and three corporations which were not parties to the original action. Nine charges of contempt were alleged.

The matter came on for trial before Hon. John Knight without a jury and the trial continued for approximately three months. After the conclusion of the trial, but before deciding the case, Judge Knight died. By stipulation of the parties, the matter was submitted to the Hon. Harold P. Burke, who opened the case to receive additional testimony.

Thereafter the Court filed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law convicting all of the respondents of continuing the conspiracy for the purpose of maintaining the Schine Theatre monopoly and preventing others from competing with them (A 30). The Court also convicted the Schine respondents, who were parties to the original decree, of failing to effect the required divestiture and of four other charges of violation of specific injunctive provisions relating to the continuation of pooling agreements, buying and booking for other theatres, acquiring interests in other theatres, and receiving discriminatory provisions in the licensing of pictures. The Court made no findings with respect to three other charges involving trade practices in the licensing of pictures and thus acquitted the petitioners of this phase of the case.

On appeal to the Court of Appeals, the petitioners herein urged that the Trial Court had erred with respect to the Findings of Fact upon which the convictions were predicated. Principal emphasis, however, was placed upon the evidence relating to the failure of the petitioners to divest in accordance with the decree and to the failure of the Trial Court to accord any legal effect to the settlement negotiated between the parties and incorporated into the Extension Order amending the original decree.

With respect to divestiture, petitioners relied on the proof of the efforts undertaken to sell the theatres, the extended and detailed proof respecting changed industry conditions which resulted in the disappearance of a market for these particular theatres, and the fact that the Government failed to adduce evidence of a single instance where a reasonable offer for a divestiture theatre had been refused. Petitioners urged that the testimony offered by the Government respecting sales of different types of theatres in different localities under entirely different conditions by the major film companies did not establish the existence of a market in which the Schine divestiture theatres could be sold. Petitioners also assigned as error the refusal of the Trial Court to permit direct testimony from an acknowledged expert of the lack of such a market.

With respect to the effect of the Extension Order amending the Consent Decree, the petitioners pointed out that almost all of the proof of acts and conduct of the petitioners relied upon by the Government in support of the charges of conspiracy and failure to divest related to the period prior to January 22, 1952. It was urged that the Court erred in excluding testimony of the negotiations leading up to the amendment of the Consent Decree on January 22, 1952, which evidence had been offered for

the purpose of enabling the Court to determine the matters that had been settled and concluded by the entry of the Extension Order. The petitioners also pointed out that there was evidence in the record that the acts and conduct which formed the basis of the findings of contempt were known to the Government at the time and were settled and put at rest by the entry of that order.

The prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals set aside one of the findings of contempt which was based on the receipt of discriminatory conditions in the licensing of films. It sustained the other findings and affirmed the judgments of conviction. The prevailing opinion agreed that the key charge related to the divestiture provision of the decree and that failure to divest could constitute a contempt only if a market existed for the theatres. It found support for the Trial Court's finding that although the market was depressed, it did not disappear, in the evidence produced by the Government of sales by the motion picture companies of different type theatres in different localities and under different conditions. The majority of the Court refused to accord any legal significance to the amendment of the Consent Decree and restricted its effect to a mere extension of time. The Court went on to say that even if the Department of Justice did enter into an agreement compromising and settling controversies as claimed by the petitioners, this circumstance would not constitute a defense to a contempt proceeding.

Judge Leonard Moore, dissenting in part, found that the Government, having agreed to the amendment of the Consent Decree with knowledge of the acts and conduct of defendants prior to that time, was bound by its agreement and that there could be no conviction for contempt

predicated on acts and conduct prior to January 22, 1952. He also held that proof of sales of theatres by the motion picture companies, while perhaps not entirely irrelevant, failed to establish the existence of a market beyond a reasonable doubt. Because of these errors Judge Moore concluded that the case should be remanded for further findings and resentencing. Yates v. United States, 355 U. S. 66, 75-76.

Argument

As pointed out in the separate opinion of Judge Leonard Moore, dissenting in part, this case presents important questions of Federal antitrust law. The enforcement of the antitrust laws has to a large extent been carried on through the medium of consent decrees, and the operations of a great number of businesses are conducted subject to the strictures of such decrees. The Courts have not undertaken a detailed supervision of their orders in this field and the administration of the decrees has been carried on by the Department of Justice in conjunction with the interested parties. It has been accepted practice for the parties affected by such decrees to seek interpretations from the Department of Justice respecting their operations under the decree, and many important questions have been resolved by negotiations between the Department of Justice and the affected parties leading to amendments, modifications and extensions of the original decree by consent.

The prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals in this case fails to accord to either the Consent Decree of 1949 or its later amendment by the Extension Order of 1952 the traditional force and effect of a judicial determination. *United States vs. Swift & Co.*, 286 U. S. 106; *Ap-*

palachin Coals, Inc. vs. United States, 288 U. S. 344. In support of the findings of contempt the Court relied on acts and conduct prior to the original Consent Decree and prior to the three-year statutory period of limitations on the theory of a continuing conspiracy. More importantly, the Court refused to inquire into the matters and things comprehended by the settlement negotiated between the parties which culminated in the Extension Order of 1952, and refused to differentiate between acts and conduct prior to the entry of that order and later conduct.

The Consent Decree in the instant case required the petitioners, who were parties to the original proceeding, to divest certain theatre interests provided a reasonable price could be obtained for such properties. This is not an unusual provision in antitrust consent decrees and it is conceded that the requirement presupposes a market for the type of property required to be divested. In the case at bar the petitioners have been convicted of a criminal offense, not on the ground that they refused a reasonable offer for any particular property but solely on the basis that during the period in question sales of dissimilar theatre properties were effected under different circumstances and for prices that may or may not have been reasonable.

The effect of this determination by the Court of Appeals is to place in jeopardy of criminal prosecution countless numbers of individuals and corporations who have followed the accepted practice of operating under antitrust decrees in reliance upon interpretations by the Department of Justice and settlements effected through negotiations with the Department of Justice and put in the form of amendments to the original decrees. In the

language of Judge Moore it makes a consent decree "a completely unilateral document" and absolves the Government from its agreements in the antitrust field. If the convictions herein are affirmed, consent decrees in the antitrust field, unlike any other judicial determination, can no longer be regarded as a bar to the very matters compromised and settled therein. It is submitted that this is such a departure from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this Court's power of supervision.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons the petition for certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK G. RAICHLE,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Raichle, Tucker and Moore,
Of Counsel.

APPENDIX

Opinion of the Court Below

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

No. 234—October Term, 1957.

(Argued June 4, 1958 Decided October 20, 1958.)

Docket No. 24722

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Petitioner-Appellee,

v.

J. MYER SCHINE, *et al.*,
Respondents-Appellants.

Before:

CLARK, *Chief Judge,*
PICKETT and MOORE, *Circuit Judges.*

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, Harold P. Burke, *Judge.*

Respondents, J. Myer Schine *et al.*, appeal from judgments of criminal contempt and sentences of fines for violation of a consent decree entered in antitrust proceedings. Affirmed.

See also *Schine Chain Theatres v. United States*, 334 U. S. 110, reversing in part *United States v. Schine Chain Theatres*, D. C. W. D. N. Y., 63 F. Supp. 229.

Appendix.

HENRY GELLER, Atty., Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C. (Victor R. Hansen, Asst. Atty. Gen., and Daniel M. Friedman and Lewis Bernstein, Attys., Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C., and John O. Henderson, U. S. Atty., W. D. N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., on the brief), for *petitioner-appellee*.

FRANK G. RAICHLE, of Raichle, Tucker & Moore, Buffalo, N. Y. (James O. Moore, Jr., of Raichle, Tucker & Moore, Buffalo, N. Y., on the brief), for *respondents-appellants*.

CLARK, *Chief Judge:*

This is an appeal from judgments of conviction of criminal contempt of the provisions of a consent decree entered in the court below on June 24, 1949, after a lengthy antitrust proceeding involving the Schine Circuit motion picture theatres. Appellant Schine Chain Theatres, Inc., its subsidiaries Schine Theatrical Co., Inc., Schine Lexington Corporation, Schine Enterprises Corporation, Schine Circuit, Inc., and Chesapeake Theatres Corporation (together known as Schine Circuit), and its principal officers J. Myer Schine and John A. May were all parties to the allegedly contemned decree. The remaining appellants, Hildemart Corporation, Darnell Theatres, Inc., Elmart Theatres, Inc., Howard M. Antevil (head of Schine Circuit's legal department), and Donald G. Schine (president of Darnell Theatres, Inc., vice-president and a director of Hildemart Corporation, and an employee of Schine Chain Theatres, Inc.) were not parties to the decree, but

are alleged to have joined with the first named appellants in continuing the conspiracy there prohibited.

The original antitrust proceedings against Schine Circuit were commenced with a complaint filed August 7, 1939, charging violations of §§ 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U. S. C. §§ 1, 2. Judge Knight tried the case and found violations. *United States v. Schine Chain Theatres*, D. C. W. D. N. Y., 63 F. Supp. 229. The Supreme Court affirmed most of the findings, but reversed in part and remanded for further findings with respect to the district court's order for the divestiture of a large number of theatres. *Schine Chain Theatres v. United States*, 334 U. S. 110. The proceedings eventually culminated in the consent decree of 1949 which ordered the defendants to dispose of all their interests in 39 specified theatre properties and enjoined them in certain other respects. The decree directed that not less than one-third of the required divestitures be accomplished by June 24, 1950, and not less than two-thirds by June 24, 1951. These requirements were extended by various consent orders and by a court order on January 22, 1952, *nunc pro tunc* December 17, 1951, which gave the defendants until June 24, 1953, to complete divestiture. The latter order provided that at least one-third of the remaining theatres be disposed of by June 24, 1952, and at least two-thirds by December 24, 1952.

The United States instituted the present proceedings in 1954 by filing a petition for an order under 18 U. S. C. § 401 directing the respondents to show cause why they should not be held in criminal contempt for willfully violating the decree. On March 10, 1954, the district court issued an order to show cause. Trial was had before Judge Knight,

who, however, died after the case was submitted to him, but before decision. The parties then stipulated that Judge Burke should hear the case on the evidence already submitted and upon additional evidence for the respondents and rebuttal evidence by the Government. This was done, and on December 27, 1956, the court filed its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law holding that the respondents had willfully violated the decree. On March 19, 1957, the court entered its judgment of conviction, and on March 26, 1957, it imposed fines totaling $73,000. These appeals followed.

The key charge in the Government's petition was that the first named group of respondents willfully disobeyed the divestiture provisions of the decree. The district court found that these respondents resisted the divesture provisions by omitting certain theatres from their published advertisements and offers to sell, by ignoring and discouraging inquiries from brokers and prospectives purchasers, and by refusing to provide prospective purchasers with theatre operating figures. All of these findings are amply supported by the evidence. While some of this evidence concerned the respondents' activities prior to the three-year period of the statute of limitations, it was properly admitted as relevant to the intent of the respondents concerning their then and later purported attempts to sell. *Kansas City Star Co. v. United States*, 8 Cir., 240 F. 2d 643, certiorari denied 354 U. S. 923; 2 Wigmore on Evidence, § 302 (3d Ed. 1940).

The chief defense urged at the trial to this charge was that during the three-year period immediately preceding the issuance of the order to show cause the movie industry so declined in profitable operations that no market existed

for the sale of the theatres in question. The court found, however, that, although the market was depressed, it still existed; and this finding is supported by the Government's evidence of sales of similar theatres by other exhibitors during this same period. Respondents urge that the trial judge committed reversible error on this issue by refusing to allow their witness Berk, who was employed as their broker in the sale of these theatres, to testify in response to the question, "Was there a market for the sale or disposition of said theatres?" The error, if any, in excluding Berk's statement was harmless, for the statement called for was only conclusory and the witness had testified fully to the facts from which the conclusion could have been inferred.

In addition to disobeying the divestiture requirements, the court found the same respondents in contempt of specific injunctive provisions in (1) continuing illegal pooling arrangements in Fostoria, Ohio, (2) buying and booking pictures for theatres in which they had no financial interest, (3) acquiring interests in various theatres without court approval, (4) knowingly receiving discriminatory licensing conditions, and (5) continuing the original conspiracy in concert with the remaining respondents. Respondents attack the findings as to (1), (2), and (3) on the grounds that corporations independent of Schine Circuit carried out these activities and that they all occurred prior to the statutory period. But the evidence overwhelmingly supports the conclusion that the so-called independent corporations (Hildemart, Darnell, and Elmart) were actually owned and controlled by respondents and that, although the initial acts in contempt of the decree occurred prior to the statutory period, the "illegal" conditions which they created contin-

ued up to the date of the order to show cause and resulted in what might be called "continuing contempts." Here, unlike *Gompers v. United States*, 233 U. S. 604, 610, where specific acts of misconduct were charged as contempts, or *Pendergast v. United States*, 317 U. S. 412, 419-420, where only such a charge was authorized by the applicable statute, it is the maintenance of conditions in violation of the decree which is the charge against the respondents. Cf. *Bramblett v. United States*, D. C. Cir., 231 F. 2d 489, 493, certiorari denied 350 U. S. 1015; *McGregor v. United States*, 4 Cir., 206 F. 2d 583, 584; *United States v. Franklin*, 7 Cir., 188 F. 2d 182, 187; *United States v. Guertler*, 2 Cir., 147 F. 2d 796, 797, certiorari denied 325 U. S. 879.

Respondents contend that, while the consent decree enjoined them from directly buying and booking pictures for theatres in which they had no financial interest, it did not prevent them from using Darnell and Elmart to accomplish the same result. The bald statement of this contention is its own refutation. Respondents' suggested construction of the decree totally ignores its intent and purpose.

The district court appears to us to have erred in its ruling on charge (4) noted above. The charge is, however, of only minor importance, and the error does not justify upsetting the fines entered against the respondents. The lower court found that the respondents violated the injunction against knowingly receiving, in the licensing of films, discriminatory conditions not available to competitors in three respects: (a) by having a first opportunity to negotiate for all top pictures offered by every major distributor; (b) by licensing pictures under alternative licenses which were not available to all of Schine Circuit's competitors; and (c) by licensing pictures on a "test" or "terms

later'' basis which were not available on an equal basis to Schine Circuit's competitors. While respondents' conduct in (a) may violate the spirit of the decree, it seems to have been the only practicable way for them to insure their compliance with another section of the decree, the so-called Product Limitation Provision, which prohibited them from licensing for first-run exhibition more than specified percentages of major distributors' feature films. Since there is no evidence that respondents actively sought or insisted on the exclusive privilege of first negotiation as to the totality of any distributor's feature films, it follows that this particular competitive advantage did not violate the decree. Similarly evidence is lacking on key aspects of (b) and (c). There is no showing that Schine Circuit received ''test'' or ''terms later'' licenses except on the same films offered on that basis to other theatre operators. Although there is sufficient evidence to support a finding that Schine Circuit received alternative licenses permitting the exhibition of films in either an ''A'' or a ''B'' theatre and that these licenses were refused competing theatre operators, the record is bare of a showing of receipt by Schine Circuit of any such licenses within the period of the statute of limitations.

The finding, however, that all of the respondents, both those who were parties to the original consent decree and those who were not, continued the original conspiracy is certainly justified by the evidence and is free from other attack. The evidence shows not isolated instances of violation, but a conscious and continuous scheme to thwart the court's decree. Respondents urge that the conspiracy charge here, in a criminal contempt proceeding, represents an unwarranted expansion of the use of the conspiracy

charge. But the original consent decree specifically enjoined the defendants there "[f]rom continuing any contract, conspiracy, or combination with each other or with any other person which has the purpose or effect of maintaining the exhibition or theatre monopolies of the defendants." And while we are mindful of the dangers inherent in unwarranted judicial extensions of the doctrine of conspiracy, see concurring opinion of Justice Jackson in *Krulewitch v. United States*, 336 U. S. 440, 445-458, respondents in this proceeding in criminal contempt may not question the breadth of this portion of the decree. "[A]n order issued by a court with jurisdiction over the subject matter and person must be obeyed by the parties until it is reversed by orderly and proper proceedings." *United States v. United Mine Workers of America*, 330 U. S. 258, 293. See also *Worde v. Searl*, 121 U. S. 14, *Gompers v. Buck's Stove & Range Co.*, 221 U. S. 418, 450, 34 L. R. A. N. S. 874.

The several other claims of error raised by respondents are all without merit. The Government's petition for an order to show cause adequately states "the essential facts constituting the criminal contempt charged" against Antevil and Donald G. Schine. F. R. Cr. P. 42(b). And any doubts these respondents may have entertained as to the specific nature of the charges against them were soon clarified by the Government's disclosures in its bill of particulars. While the wording of the conspiracy charge in the petition may deviate slightly from the wording of the section of the consent decree which enjoined the continuance of respondents' illegal conspiracy, there is no variance between the conspiracy charged in the petition and that proven before the lower court; and in this respect,

also, the petition gave the respondents the notice required by F. R. Cr. P. 42(b). Respondents claim that the lower court in ruling during the heat of the trial that certain testimony was hearsay and inadmissible also ruled that Antevil was not authorized to act for Schine Circuit in reference to divesting certain theatres. But the question of Antevil's authority was not relevant to the evidentiary matter then before the court. And it is by no means clear that the court made any definitive ruling on the matter, since respondents' counsel withdrew his question. Moreover, Antevil's authority is so clearly and overwhelmingly established by testimony introduced after the disputed "ruling"—including that of Antevil himself—that we would be compelled to hold clearly erroneous a finding that he was not so authorized. Finally, there is not the slightest indication in the record that the respondents misconstrued the court's "ruling" and, relying on it, failed to introduce relevant evidence.

Respondents vigorously urge that the consent order of January 22, 1952 *nunc pro tunc* December 17, 1951, contained an implict forgiveness of any contempts of the original decree and is *res judicata* against the Government in this action. The decree on its face accomplishes no more than to extend the time during which the respondents could make the necessary sales and still be in compliance with the decree. While such a decree may be reopened if through mistake, inadvertence, or fraud it does not fully correspond to the underlying agreement between the parties, until that is done the court's order is limited to the terms of the decree. *Utah Power & Light Co. v. United States*, Ct. Cl., 42 F. 2d 304, 308-309. And, since the purpose of a proceeding in criminal contempt is to vindicate the authority of the

court, *Gompers v. Buck's Stove & Range Co., supra*, 221 U. S. 418, 441, even if Justice Department officials entered into a private settlement agreement as respondents allege, such an agreement does not operate as a defense to this action. *O'Malley v. United States*, 8 Cir., 128 F. 2d 676, 685, reversed on other grounds, 317 U. S. 412.

The respondents have urged their points on this court with great force and sincerity. But we are constrained to say that the issues appear to us to be factual in nature, and Judge Burke's findings are in accord with the evidence.

Convictions affirmed.

MOORE, *Circuit Judge* (dissenting in part):

In my opinion this case presents important questions of law with respect to consent decrees in the antitrust field. In recent times many of such suits instituted by the government have been concluded by this type of decree. Frequently the decree vitally affects the conduct of the business of the defendants. But a corporation can only operate through its officers and employees who are responsible for its actions; so also the government. The term "consent" connotes acquiescence by the parties to certain conditions usually stated in a written document. Such documents, however, are not always immune from ambiguity. When this situation arises, how is it to be resolved? A decree is, in effect, a contract and should be so regarded. To resolve any ambiguity the same evidentiary principles applicable to contracts should apply. What effect, if any, can be given to the statements of the consent decree negotiations, i.e., the representatives of the government and of the defendants? Are all inter-

pretations of the decree and the business decisions thereunder to be made in fear of conviction for criminal contempt if the question of compliance be close. The effect and scope of the consent decrees in this case raise these problems which must be determined in arriving at a just result.

To reduce the facts to the barest outline, the government, believing that the group referred to as the Schine defendants were willfully stifling competition by their business practices, instituted an antitrust proceeding against them in 1939. An appeal by the defendants[1] therein to the Supreme Court was partially successful (*Schine Chain Theatres v. United States*, 334 U. S. 110). Although the government could have proceeded to a court decree, after protracted negotiations a consent decree, dated June 24, 1949, was signed bearing the signatures of counsel both for the defendants and the government. The decree provided for the elimination of many objectionable business practices but its main purpose was to secure divestiture of a large number of Schine theatres by providing that "the Schine defendants shall dispose of all of the interest of each or any of the defendants in the following properties to persons who will use them as motion picture theatres within three years from the date of the entry of this judgment." The defendants were further required to "entertain offers for the purchase of such theatres at any time." Disposition of one-third of the theatres had to be accomplished within one year and the balance within two years (Decree IV(A), June 24, 1949).

The decree expressly provided that if the defendants were "unable to sell on reasonable terms" they might apply

[1] Unless otherwise stated "defendants" are the Schine defendants.

for court permission to lease (Decree IV(B)). The trial court so interpreted the decree for he found that "The Schine defendants were entitled to obtain reasonable prices for the theatres required to be divested" (Finding No. 35).

Because of a rapid deterioration in the business of motion picture theatres (particularly the class B type in the small towns where the theatres to be divested were located) the defendants sought an extension of time for divestiture. In the meantime, and subsequent to the 1949 decree, the government had discovered various provisions which it desired to include in an amendment. Accordingly, after further negotiations and "it appearing to this Court [the District Court] that if the conditions hereinafter set forth are complied with, competition in Schine towns and the disposition of the theatres required to be disposed of will be facilitated" the time for disposition was extended to June 24, 1953, one-third of the then undisposed of balance by June 24, 1952, two-thirds by December 24, 1952. Certain directions were given, such as:

> "2. Promptly after the entry of this order, defendants shall notify the public and real estate brokers that no reasonable offer will be refused for the theatres.
>
> • • • • • •
>
> "4. Schine shall not refuse any offer as unreasonable, if the offer, plus the profits of the particular theatre in question since June 24, 1951 would be considered a reasonable offer."
>
> (Order, January 22, 1952)

Provisions permitting leasing "in the event that Schine is unable to sell on reasonable terms" were included (Order, January 22, 1952, par. 8). This order was consented to by the late Honorable Robert P. Patterson and Howard M.

Antevil for the defendants, signed by Judge Knight and endorsed "Not objected to" by counsel for the government.

The defendants have been convicted of criminal contempt for willful violation of the terms of the decree and the amending order.

The majority opinion recognizes that "[T]he key charge in the Government's petition was that the first named group of respondents [i.e., the Schine defendants] willfully disobeyed the divestiture provisions of the decree."

The crucial findings on willful failure to divest (Findings 30-35), however, fail to differentiate between conduct occurring before entry of the order on January 22, 1952 extending the time of the defendants to divest and conduct occurring after that date, and, in my opinion, can be affirmed only by ignoring the existence and terms of the extension order. This extension order unequivocally lengthened the time of the defendants to dispose of their theatres to June 24, 1953. The defendants, as the government concedes, obtained this additional time only by consenting to certain amendments to the 1949 decree desired by the government.

The fact that any dispute over failure to divest prior to January 22, 1952 had been settled by the parties themselves was glossed over by the District Court with the statement that "The petitioner is not barred on any settlement theory from asserting, as a basis for criminal contempt, charges against the respondents for acts performed prior to January 22, 1952" (Concl. of Law, No. 3). The government argues that "Finally, assuming *arguendo* the factual cor-

rectness of appellants' settlement theory, Government officials could not, by agreement with private parties, condone wilful violations of a judicial decree so as to bar the court from punishing such violations" (Appellee's brief, p. 54). But what was settled? The government failed to call its representative, Marcus, who participated in the negotiations and who placed the only government signature on the order. Yet by the time of the January 22, 1952 order the factors which created the divestiture difficulties must have been either known to the government or capable of ascertainment upon inquiry. Certainly if failure to divest were due to "omitting certain divestiture theatres from their published advertisements and offers to sell" or to obstructing and discouraging "the efforts of prospective purchasers and brokers to negotiate for theatres" or by preventing "any determination of market value by withholding theatre operating figures from prospective purchasers" (Finding of Fact, No. 24), the government was, or could have become, aware of this situation and insisted upon curative provisions in the January 22, 1952 order. Paragraphs 2 and 4 of the order by their wording give rise to the inference, if not a reasonable certainty, that these matters were discussed before the terms of the order were acceptable. With knowledge of failure to list properties, discouragement of purchasers and withholding of operating figures, the government was still willing to have divestiture accomplished by notification to the public and real estate brokers "that no reasonable offer will be refused" and only demanded that profits since June 24, 1951 be taken into consideration in determining reasonableness. In the light of such an order there is no basis for a contempt conviction premised upon acts alleged to have been violations prior to January 22, 1952.

Appendix.

Agreements to extend time are probably the most commonplace stipulations in all types of litigation. Here the parties, rather than quarreling in open court on the merits for an extension of time, chose to negotiate. These negotiations resulted in an agreement. The government, even as any other litigant, should be held to its agreements in the antitrust field, otherwise the consent decree becomes a completely unilateral document.

Not only does the disregard of the 1952 extension order require reversal on the divestiture findings, but the findings themselves are not supported by the evidence. Thus, for example, there is no proof that the defendants did not comply with the conditions specified in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the order of January 22, 1952. It is highly significant that the government did not offer any proof, and there is no finding, that the Schine defendants rejected any reasonable offer for a theatre. Had this been true, certainly during the period prior to the agreement resulting in the order of January 22, 1952 the government would have been aware of such a situation. It would have been very simple to incorporate in the original decree or the amendment a provision that divesture had to be achieved regardless of a reasonable price. In fact, but for the possibility of unlawful taking of property and lack of "due process," the decree might have required the Schine defendants to give away or board up their theatres. However, it did not so provide. Nor could the government by judicial fiat create a buyer who would compete with the remaining Schine theatres if the economic status of the industry would not justify such a purchase.

The majority opinion proceeds quite correctly on the theory that the failure to divest can constitute a contempt

only if a market existed for the theatres ordered to be sold. But then it is forced to sustain the District Court's undocumented finding (Finding 32) that the market was "depressed" but "did not disappear" by resort to the erroneous assumption that it "is supported by the Government's evidence of sales of similar theatres by other exhibitors during this same period."[2]

If there be any principle of law which can be regarded as fundamental it is that every parcel of real property differs from every other. This is the concept behind the doctrine of specific performance of real estate contracts. Therefore, proof of sales by other motion picture exhibition companies of theatres in other cities where the type of theatre was different, and the circumstances of the sale unknown, is wholly insufficient to base a finding that "There was in fact a market for such [of the to-be-divested Schine] type theatres" (Finding 32).

The only evidence offered to show that a market existed for the Schine theatres was that in the period from 1951 to 1954 sales of movie houses were effected by three nation-wide exhibitors, Loew's Theatres, American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, and Stanley Warner Corporation. Although all but one of the Schine theatres required to be sold were "B" or inferior houses located in small towns, the government not only failed to show what number, if any, of the theatres sold in 1951-1954 by these three giants of the exhibition industry were "B" houses in comparable towns, but it successfully blocked attempts by the defend-

[2] As to the review of the findings made by the District Court, the "clearly erroneous" doctrine applies less vigorously here than in those cases which were actually tried before the judge who made the findings. *Deep Sea Tankers, Ltd. v. Central Railroad Co. of N. J.*, 2 Cir., 1958, ____ F. 2d ____.

ants to elicit this fact. However, many, if not most, of the houses owned by these three exhibitors were top-flight properties. Therefore, this evidence, the sole basis for establishing the market for the Schine "B" houses, while perhaps not entirely irrelevant, hardly can be said to prove the proposition beyond a reasonable doubt.[3]

During the only period upon which a contempt for failure to divest can be based, viz., June 24, 1952 to March 10, 1954, the four-wall movie exhibition business was wallowing at the bottom of a severe depression. Each of the three nation-wide exhibitors whom the government used to prove a supposed market for the Schine properties obtained numerous extensions on their own divestiture schedules. The "B" movie houses in small towns had to face the competition of drive-ins as well as television and were, therefore, the most vulnerable. Most of these houses, including those of the Schine chain, were losing money during this period and literally hundreds were going out of business. When this state of financial chaos is contrasted with the then generally prosperous economic conditions, the finding that a market existed for the Schine "B" houses, is unrealistic.

In my opinion, the District Court also erred in holding the individuals, Howard Antevil and Donald Schine, and the corporation, Darnell, in contempt for conspiring with the defendants to monopolize and restrain trade in the exhibition business. These two individuals and Darnell were not named as defendants in the original civil action and the consent judgment entered in the cause in 1949 did

[3] It is significant that the government proposed no findings concerning the existence of a market for the theatres nor any other findings on the willful failure to divest. Apparently it considered its chances on this issue virtually hopeless and elected to rely on the more pervasive charge of conspiracy.

not purport to, and in fact could not, bind them. An injunctive decree does not operate *in rem* but *in personam* and does not bind the whole world. *Regal Knitwear Co. v. N. L. R. B.*, 324 U. S. 9. Therefore the District Court's conclusion of law (Concl. 4) that "The judgment of this court in Civil Action No. 223 was binding upon respondents * * * Donald G. Shine, Howard M. Antevil, * * * Darnell Theatres, Inc. * * * at all times from June 24, 1949 through March 10, 1954" is erroneous.

Nor unlike the corporations, Hildemart and Elmart, can the claim be sustained that Darnell was in reality the alter-ego of the Schine brothers. Darnell was formed in 1947—long before the 1949 decree was entered against the defendants. The government concedes (Appellee's brief, p. 19) that it had knowledge of Darnell's relationship to the defendants and the business in which it was engaged. After the entry of the decree, neither the relationship nor the business was changed. It cannot be said that Darnell was formed as an instrumentality for evading the decree as was the case in *Walling v. James V. Reuter, Inc.*, 321 U. S. 671, or *Southport Petroleum Co. v. N. L. R. B.*, 315 U. S. 671. That the defendants were not to consider Darnell "as opposition for the purposes of the decree" (Appellee's brief, p. 20), i.e., could not sell theatres to it, does not alter Darnell's status as a non-party. The attack on Darnell is simply another instance of the government's seeking to rewrite the consent decree which it made with the defendants.

The only way in which Antevil, Donald Schine and Darnell can be held in contempt is to be adjudged to have aided and abetted the defendants in violating specific provisions of the decree. This concept, however, is to be used with

the utmost restraint. As Judge Learned Hand noted in reversing a contempt conviction of a person not named as a party:

> "It is by ignoring such procedural limitations that the injunction of a court of equity may by slow steps be made to realize the worst fears of those who are jealous of its prerogative." *Alemite Mfg. Corp. v. Staff*, 2 Cir., 1930, 42 F. 2d 832.

The principal basis for holding these three non-parties in contempt was Paragraph 16, Section II A of the decree which prohibits the defendants:

> "From continuing any contract, conspiracy, or combination with each other or with any other person which has the purpose or effect of maintaining the exhibition or theatre monopolies of the defendants or of preventing any other theatre or exhibitor from competing with the defendants or any of them, and from entering into any similar contract, conspiracy, or combination for the purpose or with the effect of restraining or monopolizing trade and commerce between the States."

This provision is merely a sweeping prohibition against the defendants from engaging in any Sherman Act conspiracy. The fact that it is valid as to the defendants should not enable the government to twist the provision into a device for regulating the general business activities of persons not parties to the decree. It may be that Antevil, Donald Schine and Darnell have violated the criminal provisions of the Sherman Act. If so, they are entitled to their day in court to contest the merits of their own case. They should not be forced to defend their alleged antitrust violations under the guise of contemning a decree entered against other persons.

These non-parties (except Antevil, as counsel) did not participate in fashioning the terms of the consent decree, received no benefits from it, and can be held to have contemned it only by the traditional application of equitable principles. They do not come within the dragnet of a sweeping injunction to obey the law entered against other persons.

Applying this principle to the government's petition, the only conspiracy in which Antevil, Donald Schine and Darnell can be held in contempt for aiding and abetting the defendants is the same one which was the subject of the original action and which was proved therein. Regardless of the conspiracy proved in the contempt action, the District Court's decision makes it impossible to find that it was the original conspiracy. *Schine Chain Theatres v. United States*, 334 U. S. 110, plainly shows that circuit buying power was the crux of the conspiracy to monopolize and restrain trade. Yet the District Court apparently was of the opinion that the decree had eliminated this major evil of circuit buying power because it did not find, as the government charged, that the defendants violated the provisions of the decree enjoining block booking, combining open and closed towns in buying film, and making master agreements. In any event, this court has eliminated all doubts as to the continuation of circuit buying power by holding the defendants not to have contemned the ban against receiving discriminatory film licensing conditions. Since the original conspiracy no longer existed, it was impossible to hold Antevil, Donald Schine and Darnell in contempt for participating in it.

I would, however, affirm the conclusions that the defendants contemned the decree by acquiring interests in

theatres without court approval, by buying and booking pictures for theatres not owned by them, and by continuing the Fostoria pool. Elmart, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hildemart (whose stock was owned by the Schine brothers and their wives in trust for their children), was the principal instrumentality for perpetrating these contempts. Since the Schine brothers had complete and unchallengeable control of Elmart, the transfer in 1952 by Darnell of its theatres to Schine Jefferson Corporation, whose name had just been changed to Elmart, was a clear violation of the provision of the decree forbidding the defendants "from acquiring any financial or operating interest in any additional theatres except after an affirmative showing that such acquisition will not unreasonably restrain competition." The use of Elmart to buy and book film for the Isaac theatres was likewise a flimsily disguised flaunting of the decree. Finding 22 describes how the prohibition against maintaining the defendants' interest in the Fostoria pool was circumvented by the substitution of, first, Darnell and, then, Elmart for the Schine Circuit. The facts set forth in this finding, including the misrepresentations made to the District Court in affidavits by John A. May and Antevil, are virtually undisputed. Donald Schine, Antevil, Darnell, Hildemart and Elmart aided and abetted the defendants in violating the aforementioned provisions of the decree and should be held accountable for their conduct.

The defendants used family corporations to evade the restrictions to which they had voluntarily consented and subjected themselves. The employment of the corporate form neither avoids violation of the letter of the decree nor the spirit and purpose behind it. Antevil, in place of using his position as a member of the Bar to obtain compliance

with the decree, as an employee became a guiding hand in Schine's intra-family machinations to disobey it. While Donald Schine's youth and natural tendency to honor his father's wishes may mitigate his misconduct, it cannot cure the contempt since, as the court below found, he had actual knowledge of the decree and joined at his peril the various schemes to contemn it.

Since the conclusions on the failure to divest and the conspiracy to restrain and monopolize trade by those respondents not named in the civil action are unsupported, and since proof should have been taken as to the matters embraced in and compromised by the order of January 22, 1952, I would remand for further findings and resentencing in accordance with the procedure outlined in *Yates v. United States*, 355 U. S. 66, 75-76, and *Nilva v. United States*, 352 U. S. 385, 396.

Appendix.

Judgment of the Court Below

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

At a Stated Term of the United States Court of Appeals, in and for the Second Circuit, held at the United States Courthouse in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of October one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

Present: Hon. Charles E. Clark,

Chief Judge,

Hon. John C. Pickett,
Hon. Leonard P. Moore,

Circuit Judges.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

J. MYER SCHINE, JOHN A. MAY, HOWARD M. ANTEVIL, DONALD G. SCHINE, SCHINE CHAIN THEATRES, INC., THEATRICAL CO., INC., SCHINE LEXINGTON CORP., SCHINE ENTERPRISES CORP., SCHINE CIRCUIT, INC., *et al.*,

Defendants-Appellants.

6279-C.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of record from the United States District Court for the Western District of New York, and was argued by counsel.

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, it is now hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the judgment of said District Court be and it hereby is affirmed.

A. DANIEL FUSARO,
Clerk.

A true copy,
A. Daniel Fusaro,
Clerk.

LE COPY

Office-Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
DEC 19 1958
JAMES R. BROWNING, Clerk

No. 527

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1958

J. MYER SCHINE, ET AL., PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

J. LEE RANKIN,
Solicitor General,
VICTOR R. HANSEN,
Assistant Attorney General,
DANIEL M. FRIEDMAN,
HENRY GELLER,
Attorneys,
Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

INDEX

	Page
Opinion below	1
Jurisdiction	1
Questions presented	2
Statute involved	2
Statement	3
1. Background of the district court's decision	3
2. The district court's findings and conclusions	5
3. The decision of the court of appeals	6
Argument	8
Conclusion	13

CITATIONS

Cases:	
Kansas City Star Co. v. *United States*, 240 F. 2d 643, certiorari denied, 354 U. S. 923	9
O'Malley v. *United States*, 128 F. 2d 676, reversed on other grounds, 317 U. S. 412	10
Schine Chain Theatres v. *United States*, 334 U. S. 110	3
United States v. *Johnson*, 165 F. 2d 42	9
United States v. *Schine Chain Theatres*, 63 F. Supp. 229	3
Statute:	
18 U. S. C. 401	2

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1958

No. 527

J. MYER SCHINE, ET AL., PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. 11–32) is as yet unreported. The district court's findings of fact and conclusions of law are set out at pages 30–49 in the appendix to appellants' brief in the court below.[1]

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on October 20, 1958 (Pet. 33–34). The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on November 19, 1958. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. 1254 (1).

[1] This appendix is cited herein as "App. ——"; references to the Government's appendix to its brief in the court below are denoted "G. App. ——."

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Under a consent judgment in a Government antitrust case, the owners and operators of a large chain of motion picture theatres were required to divest certain theatres by specified dates, and to end various anticompetitive business practices. The time for accomplishing divestiture was subsequently extended by a consent order. Petitioners were found guilty of criminal contempt for wilful violations of the decree. The following questions are presented:

1. Whether the court of appeals correctly held that, in the circumstances of this case, the order extending the time for divestiture did not constitute a forgiveness of wilful failure to divest and other contempts committed prior thereto, and did not bar consideration of acts prior thereto as a basis for the contempt convictions.

2. Whether the district court's finding that petitioners had wilfully disobeyed the decree by failing to divest theatres is supported by substantial evidence.

3. Whether the court of appeals correctly held that any error resulting from the trial court's refusal to permit a witness to state his conclusory opinion was harmless.

STATUTE INVOLVED

18 U. S. C. 401, provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

> A court of the United States shall have power to punish by fine or imprisonment, at its discretion, such contempt of its authority, and none other, as—
>
> * * * * *

(3) Disobedience or resistance to its lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command.

STATEMENT

On March 10, 1954, the District Court for the Western District of New York issued an order directing petitioners to show cause why they should not be held in criminal contempt for wilfully violating an antitrust consent decree, entered on June 24, 1949, after a trial on the merits (App. 49–51). After trial, the court found that petitioners had wilfully and contumaciously violated the decree (App. 4–5), and imposed fines totalling $73,000 (App. 5–14). The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (one judge dissenting in part) affirmed.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT COURT'S DECISION

In 1945, the district court, after trial, held that the owners and operators (individuals and corporations) of a large chain of motion picture theatres had violated the Sherman Act by conspiring to restrain and monopolize trade in motion picture exhibition. *United States* v. *Schine Chain Theatres*, 63 F. Supp. 229. It enjoined various anticompetitive practices, and required divestiture of a large number of theatres. On appeal, this Court affirmed most of the findings of violation, but remanded the case to the district court for further findings with respect to divestiture. *Schine Chain Theatres* v. *United States*, 334 U. S. 110.

On remand, a final decree was entered on June 24, 1949, on consent of the parties (App. 82–95). The decree, in pertinent part, ordered the defendants to

dispose within three years of all their interests in 33 specified theatre properties to persons who would use them as motion picture theatres, and to dissolve certain pooling arrangements; prohibited them from acquiring any additional theatres without the consent of the court, or from buying and booking films for theatres not owned by them; and enjoined them from continuing any conspiracy which had the purpose or effect of maintaining their local theatre monopolies or of preventing others from competing with them (*ibid.*).

The defendants were directed to accomplish not less than one-third of the divestitures by June 24, 1950, and not less than two-thirds by June 24, 1951 (App. 88). The time for accomplishing divestiture was extended by a series of consent orders, and on January 22, 1952, the court entered, on consent, the so-called "extension order," *nunc pro tunc* December 17, 1951, which gave the defendants until June 24, 1953, to complete divestiture, on condition that they disposed of at least one-third of their theatres by June 24, 1952, and at least two-thirds by December 24, 1952 (App. 95–100).

After investigation in late 1953 (G. App. 103–105), the Government filed its petition for the show cause order, and the order was issued on March 10, 1954. As of that date, the defendants had disposed of only two of the 25 theatres which were still to be divested at the time the extension order was entered (Fdg. 26, App. 40).[2]

[2] During the entire period (June 24, 1949–March 10, 1954), Schine Circuit sold for theatrical use only seven of the 33

2. THE DISTRICT COURT'S FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The district court, after trial, found (App. 45–47) that petitioners "wilfully and contumaciously" had violated the decree within the period of the statute of limitations in the following respects:

a. They acquired and operated theatres without the consent of the court, and continued to perform a pooling arrangement and a buying and booking arrangement, both expressly forbidden by the decree (Concls. 7–9, App. 46–47). These violations, the court held, were committed through the use of three family corporations which, although ostensibly independent, were in fact controlled exclusively by petitioner J. Myer Schine and his brother (*ibid.*; App. 36, 38, 40–41, 44).

b. They deliberately failed to carry out the divestiture requirements of the decree (Concl. 6, App. 46). For the purpose of discouraging prospective purchasers and preventing divestiture, they failed to offer certain theatres for sale or to supply adequate information with respect to the theatres, set unreasonably high prices, discouraged efforts by brokers to negotiate dispositions, refused to consider leasing of theatres, etc. (Fdg. 24, App. 39).

---

theatres required to be divested for theatrical use; the district court found that one sale was "fictitious" and a "fraud" on the court, while two other theatres were subsequently reacquired by family corporations controlled by the Schines (Fdgs. 23–25, App. 38–40).

Two of the defendants in the antitrust suit have died (App. 44). Petitioners are the remaining defendants and four additional parties who were found to have knowingly participated in the violations of the decree (App. 33–35, 44, 45–47, 57).

c. They participated in licensing arrangements which discriminated against competing theatres (Concl. 10, App. 47).

d. They continued the prior conspiracy to maintain Schine's theatre monopolies in various towns (Concl. 5, App. 45–46).

The court, which had permitted petitioners to adduce the evidence they deemed appropriate on the effect of the extension order of January 22, 1952 (App. 135–137, 505, 507–566),[1] concluded that the order neither "settle[d nor] compromise[d]" the matters then in dispute, nor barred the Government from asserting, as a basis for criminal contempt, acts performed prior thereto (Concl. 3, App. 45).

3. THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

The court of appeals, in a comprehensive opinion by Chief Judge Clark (Judge Moore dissenting in part), affirmed petitioners' convictions. It stated (Pet. 20) that the "issues appear to us to be factual in nature," and that the trial court's "findings are in accord with the evidence." The court ruled (Pet. 14) that the district court's findings that petitioners "willfully disobeyed the divestiture provisions of the decree * * * are amply supported by the evidence"; that

[1] Although petitioners contend (Pet. 6) that the trial court "erred in excluding testimony of the negotiations leading up to the amendment of the Consent Decree on January 22, 1952, which evidence had been offered for the purpose of enabling the Court to determine the matters that had been settled and concluded by the entry of the Extension Order," the trial court actually received all the evidence which petitioners offered on this issue. See text, *supra*.

the finding that petitioners "continued the original conspiracy is certainly justified by the evidence," which "shows not isolated instances of violation, but a conscious and continuous scheme to thwart the court's decree" (Pet. 17); and that, except for one finding involving a charge of "only minor importance," the reversal of which "does not justify upsetting the fines entered against the respondents" (Pet. 16), the court's other findings of violation similarly were supported by the record.

The court rejected petitioners' argument that the 1952 extension order constituted an implicit forgiveness of any prior contempts of the original decree and is *res judicata* against the Government. It ruled (Pet. 19–20) that the order "on its face accomplishes no more than to extend the time during which the respondents could make the necessary sales and still be in compliance with the decree"; and that, in any event, an agreement between the parties could not preclude the court from vindicating its authority by a criminal contempt proceeding.

Judge Moore agreed that the petitioners had "contemned the decree by acquiring interests in theatres without court approval, by buying and booking pictures for theatres not owned by them, and by continuing the [forbidden] pool" (Pet. 30–31). However, it was his view that further proof should have been taken as to possible matters compromised by the extension order; that the finding of wilful failure to divest was unsupported; and that three of the peti-

tioners who had not been parties to the original judgment had been incorrectly convicted (Pet. 20–30, 32).

ARGUMENT

Contrary to petitioners' contention (Pet. 8), this case presents no "important questions of Federal antitrust law." Although petitioners refer (*ibid.*) to the settlement of problems under consent decrees by "negotiations between the Department of Justice and the affected parties," the questions actually presented (Pet. 2) involve only factual or evidentiary issues turning on the particular facts of this case. We submit that the court of appeals correctly resolved these questions, and that there is no need for further review.

1. Petitioners' main contention (Pet. 9) is that the extension order of January 22, 1952, constituted a settlement of all matters in dispute between the parties and therefore precluded consideration of acts prior to January 22, 1952. But the court below properly rejected this argument as contrary to fact and law (Pet. 19–20).

---

[5] Petitioners also contend (Pet. 9) that the district court improperly relied on acts prior to the original consent decree and the statutory period of limitations. But, as the court of appeals pointed out (Pet. 15–16), although the initial acts in contempt of the decree occurred prior to the statutory period, the "illegal" conditions which they created (such as acquisition and operation of additional theatres, performance of pooling and buying and booking arrangements, failure to divest) "continued up to the date of the order to show cause and resulted in what might be called 'continuing contempts'". In any event, evidence concerning activities prior to the limitations period was admissible, in order to obtain the necessary background against

As the court pointed out (Pet. 19), the order "on its face" simply "extend[s] the time" for accomplishing divestiture (App. 95–100, Pet. 19); it also "tightens" the original decree in certain respects (*e. g.*, clause 5, App. 96–97, 574–575). It makes no reference to the alleged forgiveness for past violations, and neither Government counsel nor counsel for petitioners mentioned any such concession in presenting the order to the district court (App. 639–644). At most, therefore, the only matter involved in the contempt case that could have been "settled" by the extension order was the failure to divest within the time specified in the original decree. As shown by overt acts (Pet. 14), the wilful failure to divest continued throughout the remainder of the statutory period (1952–1954), and that violation was in no sense "forgiven" by the 1952 extension order.

The negotiations leading to the extension order were fully explored at the trial by petitioners and the Government (App. 507–600). The evidence shows that, except for discussing the general question of divestiture, there was no consideration in those negotiations of the violations of the decree which the court found constituted contempt (App. 568–596; see, also, App. 346–370). The Government official in charge of the negotiations denied that there had been any "forgiveness" even of matters then in dispute (App.

---

which to appraise petitioners' intent and their acts committed during the statutory period. Pet. 14; *Kansas City Star Co.* v. *United States*, 240 F. 2d 643, 650–51 (C. A. 8), certiorari denied, 354 U. S. 923; *United States* v. *Johnson*, 165 F. 2d 12, 15 (C. A. 3).

568–569, 587).[6] Indeed, the Government did not obtain evidence of petitioners' concealed activities until the instant proceeding (G. App. 103–105; cf. App. 564–565, 584).[7] The evidence thus fully supports the finding that no "forgiveness" or "settlement" was intended by the extension order.

Finally, the court of appeals correctly held that, even assuming *arguendo* that "Justice Department officials entered into a private settlement agreement * * *, such an agreement does not operate as a defense to this action," "since the purpose of a proceeding in criminal contempt is to vindicate the authority of the court, *Gompers* v. *Buck's Stove & Range Co.*, * * * 221 U. S. 418, 441 * * *." Pet. 19–20; see *O'Malley* v. *United States*, 128 F. 2d 676, 685 (C. A. 8), reversed on other grounds, 317 U. S. 412. Inasmuch as the court was not privy to any alleged "settlement," it did not lose its power to deal with wilful violations of its orders committed within the limitations period.

2. Petitioners also attack the finding that they wilfully failed to dispose of the theatres which were required to be divested under the decree (Pet. 2, 9).

[6] One of the petitioners had testified that this official offered such "forgiveness" (App. 535). In the circumstances (see text above), the trial judge, who observed the demeanor of both witnesses on the stand, was fully justified in rejecting the self-serving testimony of petitioners' witness, and in concluding to the contrary.

[7] Indeed, with one exception (Concl. 9, App. 46–47), all of the findings of contempt rested on acts and conduct which occurred or continued after January 22, 1952. Therefore, even assuming the correctness of petitioners' claim, the court's findings of contempt would not thereby be invalidated.

They state that there is no evidence that they rejected any reasonable offer for any theatre; and they contend that they failed to divest the theatres because there was no market for them due to the deterioration of the four-wall theatre business from 1951 to 1954.

We submit that these contentions are fully answered by the following statement of the court of appeals, not challenged here (Pet. 14):

> The district court found that these respondents resisted the divestiture provisions by omitting certain theatres from their published advertisements and offers to sell, by ignoring and discouraging inquiries from brokers and prospective purchasers, and by refusing to provide prospective purchasers with theatre operating figures. All of these findings are amply supported by the evidence. * * *

These findings establish that petitioners wilfully failed to carry out the decree's divestiture requirements. Since the case is one of criminal contempt, petitioners cannot now justify such wilful failure on the ground that if they had attempted properly to comply, they would have failed. Thus, even if petitioners' claim that there was no theatre market were accepted, the court's findings of criminal contempt still would stand.[8]

---

[8] Petitioners' argument that they never rejected a reasonable offer is similarly defective. They were under an affirmative obligation to divest the theatres. Furthermore, reasonable offers cannot be expected when the seller does not list the property for sale, refuses to supply necessary information upon which a reasonable offer can be made, or establishes unreasonably high prices.

The record, moreover, establishes that the market, while depressed, still existed. As the court of appeals correctly held (Pet. 15), "* * * this finding is supported by the Government's evidence of sales of similar theatres by other exhibitors during this same period." To give but one example, American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, under a judgment entered in March 1949, sold (or in a few cases leased) all but 16 out of about 200 wholly owned theatres, a great many of which were located in smaller cities and all except one of which were sold for use as theatres (App. 450–452, 464).

3. Petitioners also assert (Pet. 2, 6), although they do not argue the point, that the trial court committed prejudical error in not permitting their witness, Berk, to state his ultimate opinion as to whether there was a market for the Schine theatres (see App. 216–217). But Berk had testified at considerable length that because "the bottom fell out of the sale of theatres, and the value of theatres" (App. 212), no one could have sold theatres for theatrical purposes (App. 212–228; and see Fdg. 32, App. 42).* In the circumstances, the court of appeals properly held (Pet. 15) that "the error, if any, * * * was harmless, for the statement called for was only conclusory and the witness had testified fully to the facts from which the conclusion could have been inferred."

---

*The evidence showed, however, that during this period other motion picture exhibitors, under similar divestiture orders, had sold a substantial number of theatres for theatrical use. See text, above; App. 466–467, 480–481.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

J. LEE RANKIN,
Solicitor General.
VICTOR R. HANSEN,
Assistant Attorney General.
DANIEL M. FRIEDMAN,
HENRY GELLER,
Attorneys.

DECEMBER 1958.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958